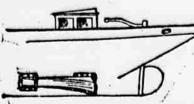
A LITTLE MARINE WONDER.

IT EXPLODES ITSELF AZONG WITH PETROLEUM AND AIR.

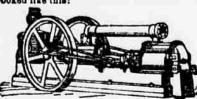
Mr. John Secor Tries an Invention which Promises a Revolution in the Method of Propelling Ships-No Cont or Meam Reces-If This Thing to Successiul.

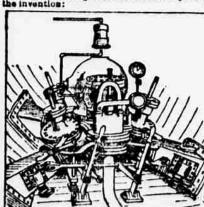
At high tide on the 18th of last November, without ceremony or mishap, a lean little yacht, that would have looked exactly like a lightning steam launch if she had had any place for a propeller wheel, slid off of the ways at Polition's shippard in Brooklyn. Before she was let go the crowd of idlers that stood around her were dasply interested in the novel iron attachments under each counter. It was apparent that two rectangular fron tubes or shutes, two feet wide, one foot high, and of unknown length, had been inserted fore and aft, so that the outboard ends were several feet forward of the sternpost and securely bolted to planking and timbers. The stern of the craft looked ex-



When the boat was affost it was found that she could ride the water very gracefully. She was called the Eureka, and she had been built to test a startlingly new method of propelling ships. The inventor of the new departure was Mr. John Secor of Brooklyn, and he was backed in his experiments by the Secor Marine Propeller Company, Mr. Richard Pollion, and August W. Whipple being among the stockholders.

a formidable sign was erected on board which notified people thereabouts that visitors were not wanted. Thereafter mysterious pieces of wrought and east from were carted into the yard and placed on board, as well as some artieles of well-known machinery. An upright boiler of about twenty-five horse power was put en board, and its slender smokestack poked powerful little dynamo and no end of insulated wire followed. Then came a machine that





charge. The pressure used so far is from 20 to 22 pounds. It is regained by moving either to the back-shaped vaive previously mentioned. As the lever is located in the picture the pressure would have to get up to 100 pounds before the weight would lift, but at that point it would ome up with a jump, and a big charge of the compressed air would pass into the glob-shaped sape-sion chamber. This work is dear automatically, being governed by the work of the compressor. But in order to make an explosion, a jet of potroleum has to go into the chamber with the sir, and, once safely inside, it has to be fired. In order to get the oil into the chamber, a little cylindrical can, filled through a tube from a tank not shown, is placed, as shown, over the machine, with a tube leading from the bottom of it down to the left side of the explosion chamber. There it passes directly into and across the listide of the explosion chamber. There it passes directly into and across the listide of the chamber and the bottom of it down to the left side of the explosion chamber. There it passes directly into and across the listide of the chamber and the special valve that controls the six topped valve and the explosion chamber and the lock-shaped valve and the explosion chamber and the compressor. On the end of the oil tube is an injecter, and when the charge of compressed air rushes into the explosion chamber it carries along with it the needed apray of petroleum. The petroleum atrikes on a white-hat platinum wire and the explosion chamber it carries along with it the needed apray of petroleum. The petroleum atrikes on a white-hat platinum wire and the explosion chamber at last heiling he it till so it can to fluiders; but those are not anown, because they are too small for such a little richure. The object of taking the oil to the explosion chamber and the explosion chamber and the passes to the left of the gas after the explosion. These valves are not shown as ever the man in the left of the explosion chamber and the plating has lever



belief of short states deep real parts of the control that the copy is hold for all out states are manifest that the copy is hold for all out the copy and the copy is the copy of the cop

SOME PRINTS SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE FISTIC ART.

Joek Firm, the Champion and Reference-J.w. in the Ring-Randati's Innovation-Position Shows by Instantaneous Views. There were brave men before Agamemuen and fist fighters before Jack Figz, yet he was one of the founders of the English prize ring and stamped his impress on the style of box-ing of his time as distinctly as Su livan has on that of the present day. He took the crude ideas of pugilism that had provailed before his coming and resolved them into something like system. His skill and strength enabled him to become champion, and for many rears he maintained the title against all conters. Others improved on his system, and by and by the maniy art of self-defence became a science. While in an Engitah sporting drum not long since, I examined the puglishie prints with which it was adorned, and I was struck with the fact that they told the initiated the story of the progress of the fistle art quite foreibly. That I might show this progress, I had an artist copy several of those pictures, which are

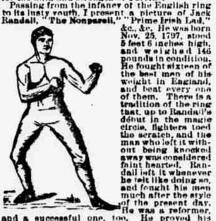


print of the great prize battle between Richard Humphreys and Daniel Mendeza, which took place on Jan. 9, 1788, almost a hundred years provimity of their seconds. In those days most of the big fights took piace in rings erected on platforms in rooms (which shows how history repeats itself), and the seconds were not obliged to leave the ring at the beginning of a round, but kept close to their men all through it, advising or encouraging them, as the case might be. Where the rules are not strictly enforced, this custom is not yet wholly obsolets. Mendosa, the winner, was a Jew, and let me say that whonever a Jew has become a puglish be has invariably made a record for skill and pisck support of this statement I need only cite as instances the careers of Mondosa, old and Aaron, heay Lazarus and his sons, and Barney Aaron of the present day. These men were among the best of their class, both in ability and heart, and no one ever tackled them with-

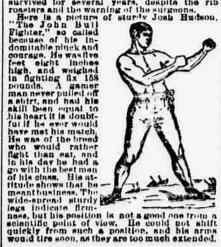


This out represents Issue Perrins and Thomas Johnson hard at it. They fought at Banbury on Oct 22, 1789, on a forty-foot turf-sodded stage. The stakes were 400 guineas. Perrins was a giant in size and strength, and creafty The wanted pienty of room in which to get away from his rushes. The big fellow's rosition shows that no matter how much brawn and musels he might have had, he was weefully deficent in skill. The creating position of Johnson evinces that he was a disciple of Mendows. He was a disciple of Mendows. He was a disciple of he for the hour and filteen minutes. "bis skill and activity," says the old chronicle, "proved too much for the bulk and strength of Perrins."

Passing from the infancy of the English ring to its lusty youth, I present a picture of Jack Randali, "The Nonpareli," "Prime Frieh Lad."



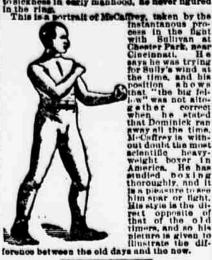
debut in the magic circle, fighters tood the scratch, and the man who left it with-out being knowed away was considered out being knocked away was considered faint hearted. Randall ieft it whenever he test like doing so, and fought his men much after the style of the present day, and a successful one, too. He proved his gameness by fighting Martin, the baker, the second time, after he had been warned by surgeons that he could not survive a repetition of Martin's rib ressters. He licked his man and survived for several years, despite the rib rogsters and the warning of the surgeons.





So much for the old times. Let me call attention to the case and poise of the above attitude. The man is Billy Melean, a celebrated boxing teacher. Though his guard seems low, it igestremely easy on the arms. The weight of fine body has teen shifted from the left to the right leg, but he is ready to a ring like a finsh. This picture was taken in action by the instantaneous photographs process, and puglists say it is one of the mest perfect they have over seen. Billy but her many a bout with the gloves with any have a fact the course.

GOOD ONES THEN AND NOW. Jimmy Elliot, and Ned O'Baldmin, but, owing to sickness in early manhood, he never figured



instantanous pro-cess in the fight with Sullivan at Chester Park, near Cincinnati. He says he was trying for Sully's wind at the time, and his rostillar above

A NAVAL MIRITIA NEEDED.

Is Would Man War Strpe to Time of Need and Help the Merchant Marine. "The citizen soldier system, the system

of training men in time of peace to fit them to fight in time of war, should be entended," said an old naval officer yesterday. "We ought to ave a militin of the sen." How would you get it?" was asked.

"Nothing could be done more easily. Every port in the country ought to have a crew of ritisen sailors, trained to the art of war. There are in the mavy a score or more of ships fit for nothing but training ships. An act of Congress would be needed to start the matter. Tie up a ship at a convenient up-town pie: in New York or anchor her in North River. Put two or three naval officers and a few trained seamen on board as instructors; they would be giad of the service. Treat the ships as armories are now treated, thip a srew as cit-sen soldiers are now emissed. Bequire a like them according to their knowledge of maritime affairs. Let them elect their own officers. At regular intervals let them go to the ship as the citizens soldiers go to the armory for drill and in-truction. Make thorough naval seamen of them, beginning with the actence of navigation, not forgetting gunnery and the practice of steam engineering. Some would learn all these things wall by years of application, Others would learn but little more than to hand, rest and steer. Nothing is more facilitating than the study of seaminship under proper conditions. Instead of the amount of the angular proper conditions. Instead of the amount of the angular proper conditions, instead of the amount of the angular proper conditions. Instead of the amount of the angular proper conditions and tempt the average landsman to undergo the drudgery of a year's drill.

The effects of such a system as this would be wide-reaching. There would soon arise a host of trained young men, ready to man in case of need the new war ships which the Americas people are going tobuild. For the present the ships will be manned chiefly by Swedes and Norwegians. More than that, these schools would serve to draw the attention of the public to magnitume affairs and to the advantages that would accrue to the nation if Americans owned and sailed the ships that carried their produce over the sea. The love of the sea grows with what it feeds on. regular intervals let them go to the ship as

schools would serve to draw the attention of the public to maritime affairs and to the advantages that would accrue to the nation if Americans owned and salied the ships that carried their produces over the sea. The love of the sea grows with what it feeds on. The young man who snipped for fun would firally ship for business; he would first learn how to do so, and would then go to see as commander and part owner, perhaps, in a merchant ship. The esprit du corps of the training ship would ollow the young man into the merchant service and make him a most valuable man, for he would have the training of a salior added to the education and instancts of a gentleman. New blood, new ideas, and new money would be brought to the sea, and they would revive the American merchant marine.

"There are two suts of eranks in this country taking about this revival. One set says a subsidy is needed; the other set says only the privilege of buying ships abroad is needed. But a subsidy did in France, and the Free ship bill would build up to a moderate extent a British marine under the American flat, but if would be to a very moderate extent, for British ships with British crews on British wages are now wholly mable to make anything. What is needed is bester ships manned by better crews, and commanded by better officers than those adoat. Though the ship cost fifty per cent, more if would still catch the trail of it wore sixty per cent, better in every way than its competitors. In no other way could the better crews and officers be so easily obtained for American ships abong with the new sallorman.

"It would, of course, cost something to support this naval militia, but the country, and the were ships money, as I have said, would bring cover for the National Guard to the country, and the money, as I have said, would bring cover for the National Guard to the country, and the money, as I have said, would bring cover of the National Guard to the country, and the money, as I have said, would bring cover for the national Guard to the coun

He Said he Dd Not Know Who he was Meriking When he Killed Young Bishop. NEW HAVEN, May 29 .- The people of Woodbridge are terribly excited over the killing of Charles Bishop, a pupil in the Middle District School, by Schoolmaster Henry W. Eliot, and insist on Eliot's paying the penalty for the deed. Bishop was a strapping young farm hand of 17 years, and had been punished by the schoolmaster for knocking down the school house door. The boy then left the school, cherishing a hatred against

the sense; thereishing a hatred against the sense; thereishing a hatred against kint. On Thursday afternoon last he and two companions, all masked, wen to the school house or the suppeased purpose of throathing the schoolmaster. End twent there with a cub, and when Bishop began to throw stale eggs at him he hit the bey a fatal blow on the head. Bishop's companions were pursued by Ellot, but they warred him to keep in k by drawing a pietel. Fi-hop's d ad bedy was found an hour or two afterward some distance from the seens of the fight.

Entot is a lineal descendant of John Ellot, the Indian apostic. He is a native of North Haven, where his family is highly respected. In an interview with The Sux correspondent Enot said that he didn't know who the masked men were, but feit bound to detend binead as that he don't suppose to wan doing Bishon as y could. He said that when he dealt the blow he didn't suppose to wan doing Bishon as y could be successful to the thought to the tright Corpher Max said he will make a searching in veit gation, and it is probable that Bishop will be arrested.

JERSEY'S RAILROAD TAX LAW. Bestered Countingleunt Yesterday by the

Court of Appeals. THENTON, May 29.-The Court of Errors and Appeals this morning, by a vote of eleven to one, reversed the recent decision of the Suto one, reversed the recent decision of the Su-preme Coart declaring unconstitutional the lightrond Tax law of 1884. The main opinion was read by Chanceller Run-yon, and it held that the power of the Lexisature in matters of its action was un-bounded except by the strict terms of the Con-stitution, and that it was no business of the judiciary to consider whether a tax law was just or unjust in the congruine or wise or position. judiciary to consider whether a tax law was just or unjust in its operation or wise or politic, so long as it conformed to the constitution. Judge begue was the dissenting member.

The effect of the decision is to send the cases back to the Supreme Court for the determination of appeals made from the valuations fixed by the Board of Assessors. Its advantage result will be to guarantee to the State Treasury an annual income of about \$1,000,000 from the railroads. ralirouds.

Was Capt, Cook Jentous of the Yale's Englinh Trutuer ! NEW HAVEN, May 29. - Trainer John R. Chainsy of the Yais crew, who was dismissed on Capt. B b Cook's advice, will leave for England next week n an interview to-night be said; " At the first visit of Capt. Cook he expressed his approbation of the stroke adopted at my suggestion. When he came in the second time he found the stroke unchanged, but expressed his disappropriate. disapproval.

"of course all this created discontent, but I shot my month and went right along. Co. k is now to charge, and I suppose will do all in his power to have his college win. I hope that I won't be misunders and when I say that I beine that I won't be misunders and when I say that I beine to Cast Cost rot by knew that the crew was making good beadway under my coming but I hope also that I won't be misjudged to async that he become jeanes, to put it middly, of the progress made under my direction."

GALVERTON, May 29.—Specials to the News from every part of Tuxas reports general drought all over the State. In northwestern Tuxas, the Panchandle country, castle are reported to be dying by thousands. The smaller water holes have gone dry and the castle room about in great herds, belowing pitenssiy.

In southwatern Texas the drought is quarly severa, and many thousands of since; have died. In tentral, Newtorn, and Eastern Texas, comprising the small grain and cotton belts, the general cry is "water."

Miss Pendleton Satis on the Servin.

Mr. Frank Key Pendieton and his sister, who was recently injured in Central Park in the accident at which Mrs. Pendieton met her death, sailed for Europe yesteriay on the Servia. They expect to join their father at Berlin.

BATTLING WITH THE FOILS.

A GALLANT FIGHT BEIWEEN PROP. BENAG AND CARELLA

Prench and Italian Markeds Contracted A Bout Between Young Friederick and Prof. Castaldi-A Point of House Settled. Ancient Rome and the old Roman days were revived up in big Tammany Hall last night. Dark faces and dark flashing eyes filled the immense room, as they did the great amphithat had come to see. If the fighting was not the same, it was the fighting that grew out of was a growd of Italian men and Italian women. the descendants of the old Romans, who used to play thumbs up and thumbs down with the lives of the noble gladiators. All the big

over that would have been worthy of much telling about had not more stunning things happened.

One of the finest and most exciting of all the bouts came right at the beginning between Louis Friederich, Jr., the young amatur commoion of America, and Prof. C. Castaidi, fencing master of the United States training squadron. The Professor was as light upon his feet as a dancing master, but the young amateur was too much for him. Young Friederich barel a sword arm strangely like the trunk of a tree, an arm like went at the Professor like a young excounted to be supposed to the Western town, and the Western town got much the worst of it. But Prof. Castaidi, who is just as pointed a good long time, and after he was through an older man than the amateur, took all the thrusts good na uredity, and heartily applanted the wonderful tokes that came in on his rile.

Young Priederich finesd a good long time, and after he was through the crowd of Italian experts declared that it was a sin for him to stick at his trade, since nature had evidently been thicking of nothing but fencing when ahe made him.

Next, with a little music sandwiched in between there came rapier fearing between Mr. Louis Weide and James G. Wolf; broadswest being bout that the growd had really come to see.

It was a fencing bout with folk between Prof. R. Sean, who is considered by many to be the champion swords man of this country, and spread into France and all second.

Prof. Louis Friederich, Sr., the fencing master of the New York Turn Versin, climbed upon the state that has been seen in this city for a significant mater that been the seen to lence under his direction.

the stage with a fancy gold-healed foil, and then the young men came to lence under his direction.

That fencing match was one of the grandest sights that has been seen in this city for a long white, and the Americans who left such a show almost exclusively to the Italians made a mistake of the very biggest kind. Slagging, though very tine, and sometimes scientifle, would have seemed as tame as a duel between two cuts on a roof, in comparison.

Casalla was the bigger man of the two—a tall, handsome Italian, with a fine chest, a large head, glittering ayou, and teeth that sparkled cheerfully under a heavy black moustache. He was dressed in a dark suit, with a big belt, calculated to make a handsome man look handsomer, and any number of lovely eyes beauned upon him in a way that must have been comforting, to say the very least. As for Senac, you cannot describe him. Words will not do it. He was the perfect realization of the Frenchman you have been reading about for vears. There was romance in his flashing eves, and a two-volume never in the flashing eves, and a two-volume never in the flashing eves, and a two-volume never as white hand with the long flazers, solid steel. A tight-fliting suit of dark veivet, with long wing gaunters, and this twiking fencing shoes of patern leather, compieted the stream reading a reader on patern leather, compieted the stream reading readers.

steel. A light-fitting suit of dark veived, with long words gaunniets, and little twinkling functing shoes of patent leather, completed the studing picture, a rare combination of beauty, for Senac is so good looking as to be almost beautiful, and of lerouity.

The ferocity all cropped out when the mea had gone through a long, graceful, and complicated sature, and with their faces hidden behind the wire masks went at each other, in oarness, Caseina fenced after the Italian school, the lool tied to the wrist, and the victory depending between the strength of the arm, held stiff, and the nguity of the body. Senac ienced according to the French school, the better of the two, and that which is generally taugot. With him the foll was held lightly in the name; and victory was to be obtained by the long reaco of the fencer's lunge, and the fine lightning play of the point of his foll around the foll of his adversary.

In the French schools, the lencer takes his position, and holds it; only lunging, advancing, and retreating in a straight line. In the Italian school there is jumping to and fro, but little lunging, and much depends upon the lightness of the lencer's lesst. This distinction between the two schools may give an exact description of the movements of those thin blades of steel flashing through the air, in the hands of the skilling awordemen, would be like undertaking

skilful awordsmen, would be like underliking to tell in detail about the antice of lightlying or is chasing each other in and through the clouds. Seene doubled up his black body, and crouched almost to the ground. You could almost see in him a panther crouching for business, and the ugly gleam was not lacking in the eye that followed every movement of the Italian's nervous blads. There was parrying, lightlying feints on either side, wild yells from the Italian's nervous blads, where was parrying, lightlying feints on either side, wild yells from the Italian's nervous blads, where we had yells from the Italian's nervous blads, where we had yells from the Italian's who thought their man had touched their adversary, when he hadn't, and then Senac's long black body shet out into the air toward the Italian. His left foot, which was he d in the rear in the fencing position, remained where he had originally planted it, but all the rest of his muscular being darted shead. It was as though he had split in two for the occasion, just to get that right foot a little nearer the big Its han.

The lunge was a beauty; it went like a pistol shear line a flower put coming dewn from the fourth-story window. The point of the foil, which had been simed streight and true at Casella's heart, would surely heve gone through that to tell in detail about the antics of light ling right foot a little neerer the big Ita ian.

The lunge was a beauty it went inke a pistol shot—like a flower pot coming d wn from the fourth-story window. The point of the foil, which had been aimed streight and frue at Caselia's heart would surely have gone through it had there not been the button of the foil to stop it in its course. The Italian bowed low, raised his foil high 'n the air to show how much be admired the skillur way in which he had been poked, and muttered a courteous "bravo" through his mask. Then he towered the foil, covered the white teeth up flernely with the winte noustache, and how he did go for that Frenchman!

It was an attack that nobody could resist. Senue's foil flashed in the air, forming a wait of gittering steel before his croneining body, but the Italian went through it, and where would the Frenchman's heart have been but for the button of the foil? Go ask of the cook who pais kidneys on the sait all ready for he stew nan. That throat was as lovely as the first one as to sait; and as to force it was like the raish of a sait; and as to force it was like the raish of a lami. It beat the foil double, and made the crowd stop howing to case.

The foil was straightened out, and the fight went on. Who got the best of it no one could say. Senue's upupils who were there thought of course, that he had the best of it, He fenced wonderfully, and deer twee unlimited praise. The Italian admirers of Caselia, and friends of the Italian admirers of Caselia, and friends of the Italian admirers of Caselia, and friends of the Italian admirers of Caselia, and irriends of the Italian admirers of Caselia, and irriends of the lialian seloca, thought need to the owner of these who had no especial interest.

The wonderful thing about Caselia was his great strength and norve. In the hot closs lighting he was cool as fee, and almost invariancy in these encounters heated the more nervous Frenchman. He would houd his ground, slashing and cutting, with Sonne present foiled to remain with for the provide of the

A Home for American Governesses. Brillin, May 29.—At a meeting at the British Emigasy to-day a committee was appointed to take sieps toward founding a house for English and American governesses coming to Germany.

LONDON'S GREAT HORSE SELLER. Mr. Edward Tatterent, the Successor

It is with great pleasure that we lay before the readers of THE SUN this morning a portrait. reproduced from Vanity Fair, of the present Cattersall. For one hundred and twenty years Britishers, when wishing to buy or sell horses, have gone to Tattersall's, in London, near Hyde Park, or have employed Tattersall to conduct auctions. From being the leading horse mart in the great metropolis, it has become one of the most fashionable lounging places in London and on all days of the week, including Sunday, visitors will see there noblemen and com-moners interested in horses, young club swells, London dudes, protessional beauties. and ladies of the highest rank, who have gone there either to examine stock or simply to see

their friends in this well-recognized ren-

the lives of the noble gladiators. All the big Italian merchants and all the little Italian grocers were there in an enthusiastic body to see and tremble at fierce onsiaughta, to bask in sweet harmony, and boom the fund of the Italian benevolent society.

There was a great deal of fine music, but the best of it all was a song sung by Mrs. L. Chapman, a bashful little lady with a sweet voice that filled the big wigwam with melody, and sent the musical Italian audience into a frenzy of applause. Of good fencing there was so much that it is necessary to choose among the encounters, and some must be quickly passed over that would have been worthy of much telling about had not more stunning things house of the things about had not more stunning things house came right at the beginning between Louis Friederich, Jr., the young amater of the United States training squadron. The Professor was as light upon the fine and a darging master of the United States training squadron. The Professor was as light upon the fine and a darging master of the United States training squadron. The Professor was as light upon the fine and a darging master of the United States training squadron. The Professor was as light upon the fine and a darging master of the United States training squadron.



Mr. Tattersall, who has now been for thirty years in the business, was born something less than sixty years ago, succeeded to the rostrum just as the lease of the "Corner" was expiring, and moved into the new Albert Gate establishment in 1865; and Mr. Pain was for some time in the partnership of the firm, but on his death the old name was once more restored to the junior partnership in the person of Mr. Somerville Tattersail, who left Eton to take up the family business. That business has much increased of late years, and particularly as regards the sale of theroughbreds, for which Mr. Tattersall has established sales at Newmarket, where some of his greatest triumphs have been achieved—triumphs in which his son threatens to rival him.

in a sixty years ago, succeeded to the restraining that as the please of the "Corner" was spring, mean in 1853; and Mr. Pain was for some titue in the partnership of the firm, but on his death in the intervention of the firm, but on his death in the intervention of the firm, but on his death in the partnership of the firm, but on his death in the partnership of the firm, but on his death in the proposal of the firm of the proposal of the firm of the movements of those thin blades of steel flashing through the air, in the hands of the skiful swordsmen, would be like undertaking boarding house at 106 Madison avonue, were

The Vention, which Produces Vocal as Well as Varied Instrumental Quality of Tone.

The Hamilton Vocation Organ Manufacturing Company is a corporation lately formed to manufacture organe under the patents of Mr. James Baillie Hamilton. Attractive warerooms for the sale of these instrumentschurch, concert room, and parlor organs-have been opened at 28 East Twenty-third street. As the title indicates, the purpose of the inventor of the vacalien is to produce vocal as well as varied instrumental quality of tone. In this regard the organs have proved most sucth's regard the organs have proved most suc-cessful, and they were listened to with delight by an austience of neusical and literary people who were or sent on the occasion of the formal opening of the wareroots.

The organs on exhibition were of three sizes, suitable for churches, schools, or pariors. Within a remarkably small compass a three-manual pedal organ of some fifteen stops is slowed without an inch of room to spare. The variety and beauty of the stops, the strength of the pedals, and the power of the combined key boards fit the instrument for aimost any church, however large. key boards fit the instrument for aimost any church, however large.

There can be but one opinion as to its usefulness and beauty, and it must prove a valuable addition, not only to the family musical circle, but also to the concert room, where its tones will interest composers seeking new and legislimate effects. As an accompanying instrument with the plane, a dust charmingly placed by Miss Eleanor Garrigue, plants, and Mr. Emanual Moor, organist, fully established its value.

A Noble Ambitton. From the Chicago Heraid. "If I was worth as much money as Bob Gar-rett," said a Hallmore a One train boy, "do) on know that I would do?" "dun's railroad?" queried the brakeman.

what I would do?"
"Gun a railroad!" queried the brakeman.
"Nawp."
"Recelerates?"
"Nawp."
"Nawp

" Hamlet" tu Boston. Prom the Boston Post.

Coming out of the theatre the other night, after the impressive performance of Booth's Hamiel, attention was drawn to the affiness delight of a young lady who was thus frying apparently to show her gratified to the gentia man upon whose arm she was resting. "I've had a real good time. George," said she, "and it's a real lovely play. It's so full of questations."

DEBATE ON BOGUS BUTTER.

A MIXTURE OF PULLTICS AND OLEO. MARGARINE IN THE HOUSE.

Parties and States Divided on the Bill Tax-

ing All Imitation Batter Out of Existence for the Benefit of the Daleymen, WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The Speaker laid

before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of \$106,100 for inaugurating the statue of Lib-

erty Enlightening the World. Referred. Mr. Merriam (Dem., N. Y.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill amending the statutes relative to the transmission of obscene matter through the mails. House calendar.

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole (Mr. Springer to the Chair) on the Olegmargarine bill, the bonding amendment being that offered by Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) reducing the tax on obcomargarine from ten cents to two cents per pound.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) said that, in view of

the fact that various protests of Knights of Labor against the bill had been presented, he wished to have the following telegram to Speaker Carillele read: CLEFFLAND, Ohio, Nay 28.

Chypeland, Ohio, May 29, Acting under instructions from the General Assembly of Knights of Labor, I desire to state that no person whatever is authorized to speak for this organization, either in the affirmative or negative, on the question of the regulation of the sale of ele-margarine, now pending before Congress. Piease bring this to the attention of the proper committee.

T. T. Pawdesly,
G. W. Knights of Labor. Mr. Hatch said that there seemed to be a mis-

apprehension in regard to the bill. Under its provisions a compound of lard and tallow, lard and cotton seed oil, or lard, tallow, and cotton seed oil, not colored in finitation of butter, was not liable to tax.

If, Towns end thought that Mr. Hatch did not construct be bill correctly, but that under its provisions no observating but that under its provisions no observating to the under its provisions, according to the seed without tax, even though it were sold under its true character.

provisions no obsomarantine could be sold without tax, even though it were sold under its true character.

Mr. M. Creary (Dem., Ky.) offered an amendament providing that the tax of the cears a pound shall be imposed only on obsomargarine which is manufactured and sold or removed for consumption as butter. He had understood the Chairman of the Commutes on Agriculture to say that he did not desire to impose the tax unless the obsomargarine was manufactured and sold as butter, and this amendment would make the meaning of the thit clear.

Mr. Mria (Dem., Tex.) designeed the fortrue contained in the toil. If Congress passed this law is which amounts to the proble that it was ready at the demand of any strong interest to strike down one that was not as arrong. It was a departure from the decirine of equal rights to all and exchaive privileges flo none.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.) said that after writing particulty for action on this bill, he had at least come to the conclusion that the House wanted to search not be writed that the House wanted to search the right on the volucial, and as he had heard the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hissock) once say that leaders would spring up here, would it not be writ for his Democratic friends to select him as a leader. He said it with modesty but confidence: Behold your leader; follow me." [Laughter and applause.] He represented an agricultural district, and was himself engaged in the laudable ent-rprise of darying. If there was one fraud that he would be willing to protect allows another, it was a fraud upon the cow. He would support the bill if the amandment offered by Mr. Townshend were adopted, but he could not vote for a proposition to tax an industry out of existence.

Mr. Long (Rep., blass.) offered an amendment providing that no tax should be imposed on olsomaryerine except when made in imitual of the community of the could not vote for a proposition to tax an industry out of existence.

Supplies for the Indians.

The following awards for Indian supplies were made yesterday: Furniture and woodenware-34% degen large clothes backets, W. D. Bangs, St. Long. 80. 7% dozen half-bushet haskets, to same \$1.50; 22% dozen bushet baskets, S. H. Crane, througo, \$2.25, 005 bedstrack, Hartford Wire Manufesturing Company, \$2.86; 207 bedsteads, Hartford Wire Nanufacturing Company. pany, \$2.03; \$.100 boxes since blacking W. D. South, St. Louis, 3 center 15 1-8 dozen wooden hower, S. M. Crane, \$1.35, 50-15 dozen brooms, R. A. Robidos \$3.05; 61-15 dozen wooden hower, S. M. Crane, \$1.20; 10-15 dozen which brooms, S. H. Crane, \$1.50; 300 dozen wooden relates, \$6.00; 331 dozen winter draws say. H. dozen wooden chairs, \$6.00; 331 dozen office chairs, \$1.00; 300 dozen wooden \$1.20; \$1.50; 300 dozen wooden \$1.50; 300 dozen wooden \$1.50; 300 dozen wooden \$1.50; 300 dozen wooden \$1.50; 300 dozen \$1.50; pany, \$2 63; 3.103 boxes shoe blacking W. D. daugh

Distinguished Arrivals.

Gen. John A. Logan, who is to deliver the ration at Gen. Grant's tomb on Decoration Day, at rived in the city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'cmea by the Congressional train, accompanted by Fra Legan. They went to the Pifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Legan met a few friends and some gentlement having in charge the Decoration Day proceedings, their Sherisha and his brother, tol. Mass Sherisha, arriven from Washnaton by the 10 o'clock fram. When them was heart tol. Brount. They all went to the Fifth wentle, and after a little hamishaking in the correlation, went to that rooms and to hed.

Secretaries Vilas and Erstrort, with a large jarly of ladies, are expected at the both.

Flowers for Grant's Tomb.

OMAHA, May 20.—A handsomely decorated for from San Francisco, loaded with Carfornia Sanera passed through Omaha Systemisy en route to New York. The car will reach that city on Sunday. The flowers are to be used on Descrition Pay in descriting the gravest Gen. Grant. The car here the inscription; "distinguishing the gravest grit to the existent sterre. From the O.A. A. and citizent Memorial Day, Issel. From trackand, tal., to Riversed Park, New York." The flowers were in an excellent state of preservation.

Mrs. Irvin Wins the Spoon.

The kirmess, which has been filling Chelses The kirmens, which has been filling Cheises Park, at Thirty-burth street and Fourth stemmes with beauty for the past stree or fear days for the banent of the skin and Caneer Hospittal, came to say and has excited a sheet Hospittal, came to say and has excited a sheet Hospittal, came to say and has excited a sheet Hospittal, came to say and has excited a sheet voted to the most reput yet lady at the for Mr. 11 to be voted to the most reput and we have the for Mr. 11 to be and trained, when the same house of the for the same and the same house of the same and the same and